

CITY OF THE HUGUENOTS

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

Charleston, S. C., Sept. 10.—In all the broad territory of the United States there is but one church of the old Huguenot faith. It stands in the city of Charleston, which has been looked upon by outsiders for a century as a Huguenot city. There were never many Huguenots, and they have never been able to claim numerical ascendancy even here. But no people have exerted so great an influence in America in proportion to their numbers.

In the sixteenth century Admiral Coligny sent a colony of French Huguenots under command of Blaise de La Roche, to find an asylum in America. They landed at Port Royal, and named the country "Carolina," in honor of King Charles IX of France. The colony was an utter failure, and when Charles II of England gave a patent to the proprietors there was nothing left of the first Huguenot settlement but a broken column cut with a fleur-de-lis, and the names Port Royal and Carolina.

It was in 1673 that the "towne of trade," which had been established by the English on the west bank of the Ashley River, was ordered to be removed to the peninsula between the Ashley and the Cooper rivers and to be called "Charles Towne." There Charleston is to-day, occupying a point of land between two broad rivers. The rivers run to the south, and therefore, Charleston is situated just as is New York, except that there is no river to cut the peninsula into an island. Charleston was thus founded entirely by Englishmen. The lords proprietors commanded the men in the colony to lay out streets not less than eighty feet wide, and some of them to be twice that wide. But there was obstinate objection to wasting so much land on highways. Therefore the streets are extremely narrow in Charleston until this day.

When Charles Towne was just one year old the influx of the Huguenots began. For about six years South Carolina was the haven of refuge for those French Protestants who had money and courage enough to escape from the prosecution of the Church of Rome after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. In South Carolina they were thought to be the Roman Catholics, and the intensely antipathetic sentiment of the English made them welcome. The Huguenot immigration ended in 1685, and there were only about 450 of them in all. South Carolina then had perhaps 2,500 other European inhabitants. The Huguenot influence was great from the beginning.

They erected a church as early as 1687, having organized their congregation six years before. The successor to that church stands today in the original site, and in the yard about it are buried the bodies of those first French refugees and their descendants. Not all the Huguenot influence in society and politics has come from the Huguenot church, for many of the oldest and most eminent French families went into the Huguenot church, and the intensely antipathetic sentiment of the English made them welcome. The Huguenot immigration ended in 1685, and there were only about 450 of them in all. South Carolina then had perhaps 2,500 other European inhabitants. The Huguenot influence was great from the beginning.

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The church is unique in that a majority of its members live away from Charleston. This is due to the fact that it is the only Huguenot church on this continent, and members of French Protestant families all over the nation have desired to keep their church relations. To do this they have become members of the Charleston church. Some of these absent members are the grandchildren and great-grandchildren of Huguenots who left Charleston years ago. It is characteristic of them that they cling so tenaciously to their traditions.

When the lords proprietors gave South Carolina a form of provincial government they were quite liberal for the age. They permitted the colonists to make their own laws, to establish their own orders of nobility, to grant freedom of religion if they so desired, but required them to establish the Church of England as the State religion. So it was that South Carolina had an order of nobility. There were barons, counts and landgraves. The amount of land owned was a more important consideration in granting a patent of nobility and title than was blood and birth, but all noble lines must sometimes begin in common clay. When there are South Carolinians who trace their families to Landgrave Smith, and the like, every body knows that Huguenot blood is a proud possession. How few know that there ever was such a thing as a South Carolina barony?

Dr. Henry Woodward settled South Carolina by himself, and when other Englishmen came he obtained them food from the friendly Indians to tide them over the first horrible winter, when they were reduced to one pint of "damned peas" a day. From Woodward are descended the Haynes, Rhett, Bonwell, Heywards, and other families eminent in South Carolina history, but when one reads of the careers of Robert Y. Hayne and R. Barnwell Rhett in Congress, there is no escaping the fact always mentioned that they were of Huguenot blood. These things show how great has been the influence of small colony of French refugees, whose language and customs have been blotted out among their own circles for more than a century, but whose names are proof of their Gallic blood, and whose characteristic independence and independence of interference has left its mark not only on the people of Charleston, but, through them, on the history of the United States.

Episcopallians, Huguenots, Presbyterians, Congregationalists and other denominations have a history which reaches back to the days of the province in South Carolina, but not so the Roman Catholics. The United States were organized under the Constitution, and George Washington was President, when the ground was bought to build the first Catholic church in Charleston. Irish were there, and Catholic services had been held in private houses by Father O'Reilly for several years, but the laws against the Catholics were not expunged until 1780. A few years later there was another influx of French people to Charleston, not Huguenots this time, but good Catholics, loyal to King and Pope, but driven from Saint Domingue by the red fires of the revolution. In St. Mary's church on the people have found their last resting place. It is interesting to note that the inscriptions on the grave stones are all in the French language, while those in the

Huguenot churchyard are in English. The daughters of the French naval commander, Comte de La Roche, who aided Washington in the victory at Yorktown, are buried in St. Mary's. Charleston has had practically no immigration for a hundred years. Yet the religious societies still keep alive the traditions of the fathers. One of the most interesting of these is the French Benevolent Society. It has kept up its organization for years, although now it has but few members. It is a society for helping indigent or stranded French people, and for pensioning widows and orphans of French people. There are now but four or five pensioners, and few Frenchmen ever call on the society for aid. But the organization will live on as long as there is Frenchman in Charleston to perpetuate it.

That church to which a great number of the Huguenot families removed years ago, and which has held its position as the most prominent and influential church in Charleston for a century, is St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church. The church building is itself one of the most interesting religious edifices in America. It was opened for worship in 1761. The red cedar pews and the pillars which support the galleries are just as they were put in 150 years ago. Despite the fact that the church has suffered greatly under the bombardment of the English in the Revolution, and the Federalists in the civil war, that it has been wrecked by cyclone and wrecked by earthquake, there are more than 100 of the original window panes still in service in the windows. St. Michael's has the oldest large pipe organ in America, having been built in London in 1767 and is still in constant use. It was taken away for safety during the war, and it would have been demolished by a shell which tore through the roof over the organ loft.

The clock, which may be seen high in the steeple, facing four ways, has been kept in service for Charleston since 1764, and the quarters, halves, and hours are struck on the famous bells which were first hung in the same year. These bells were captured during the Revolution and sent back to England, were returned after the war, and again hung with great public rejoicing. Two of them were cracked by accident and were sent to England in the '30s to be recast. During the civil war the bells were taken to Columbia, where it was thought they would be safe. When Gen. Sherman burned Columbia the bells were ruined. The metal was again taken to England, and there recast. In the original moulds, and the bells came back to their old home, having crossed the Atlantic seven times.

Here and at St. Philip's, the neighboring Episcopal parish, are buried the great men of Charleston and South Carolina whose names were days of the republic and until the civil war. John C. Calhoun lies in the Western churchyard, across from St. Philip's. At St. Michael's is buried John Rutledge, sometime president of the United States, and a sometime chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Here is the grave of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, soldier and patriot of the Revolution, and statesman of the republic. Under a magnolia tree lie the bodies of Robert Y. Hayne, Arthur Peronneau Hayne and James L. Pettigrew, giants of the days when nullification and secession were the burning issues.

As the dominant church of Charleston since its foundation, the Church of England and its American successor must be accorded the greatest importance, but the Huguenot families have reigned and ruled since the days of the republic, and few of them as there were, their influence has been such that the impassioned orator of Richmond need not be judged too harshly for his famous utterance: "They have done us four great nations—de Hotentots, de Assyrians, de Huguenots and de Virginians."

MARYLAND NEWS IN BRIEF.

Baltimore, Sept. 10.—Ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll, of Howard County, has accepted an invitation to preside over the Democratic nomination meeting to be held at the Lyric Theatre.

Annapolis, Sept. 10.—The Republican Convention of Maryland, which met at Annapolis last evening and adjourned until tomorrow, will meet again tomorrow and name a full county ticket.

Baltimore, Sept. 10.—Mrs. Susan Lavina Keane, of Montgomery County, has through her attorney, W. Overstreet Spivey, instituted suit for a divorce from Joseph A. Keane, on the ground of desertion.

Brunswick, Sept. 10.—Prof. O. M. Fogle, of Frederick County, has been selected as principal of the public schools at Brunswick and assumed charge today. He is a graduate of Roanoke College and has been teaching in the county for five years.

Westminster, Sept. 10.—Fletcher A. Baile, a well-known farmer near Windell, was killed yesterday while repairing the porch of a schoolhouse near his home. The roof of the porch fell on him and crushed him. He died two hours after the accident.

West Virginia Supreme Court.

Charleston, W. Va., Sept. 10.—In the Supreme Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted:

Marshall Window Glass Company vs. Cameron Gas and Oil Company, from Marshall County, and Despard vs. Francis and others, from Doddridge County, argued and submitted.

Ritz and others vs. Ritz and others, from Ohio County, and Stevenson and others vs. Yoho and others, from Doddridge County, submitted on briefs. Smith vs. Ward, from Barber County; appeal and answer refused.

Liscomb vs. Liscomb, from Tucker County; writ of error refused.

State vs. Hunter, from Doddridge County; writ of error refused.

Berna vs. Shaw and others, from Marion County; appeal allowed; bond, \$300.

Pennington vs. Gillespie, from Tucker County; writ of error refused.

The latter case was the result of a suit filed in the Circuit Court of Tucker County against a saloonkeeper by the widow of Pennington, who was given a verdict for \$5,000 on the ground that her husband was killed on a railroad as the result of drinking whiskey sold by Gillespie.

Virginia Supreme Court.

Staunton, Va., Sept. 10.—To-day's Supreme Court proceedings were as follows:

NEW RATE INCREASES TRAVEL.

But Railroad Considers Growth of Business Unprofitable.

Special to The Washington Herald.
Statesville, N. C., Sept. 10.—The ticket agents of the Southern Railway were instructed to get up a comparative report of the sales of tickets in North Carolina under the old rate in August, 1906, and the new rate for August, 1907.

The records show that there has been a great increase in the number of intra-State tickets sold since the new rate went into effect, but the financial increase is comparatively small, compared with the same period in previous years. During August, 1906, 2,236 tickets were sold in the State for \$2,880.35, and during August, 1907, there were 4,645 tickets sold for \$3,772.25, making an increase of 219 in the sales, and \$891.70 in the revenue. This means that for the hauling of the 2,149 passengers the railroad company received only \$591.70, and they claim that business on that basis would make the running of trains unprofitable.

If the increase in travel continues, the railroad will have to put on extra trains, but the railroad company asserts that its receipts will not justify the additional expense.

GIVEN \$8,000 FOR INJURIES.

Virginia Suit Recalls Thanksgiving Day Wreck on Southern.

Special to The Washington Herald.
Lynchburg, Va., Sept. 10.—At Rustburg, Va., yesterday the jury in the case of Willis Winston vs. the Southern Railway Company returned a verdict for \$8,000 against the company for personal injuries received in the wreck below the city last Thanksgiving Day, when President Samuel Spencer and others were killed.

A motion to set the verdict aside as excessive was overruled by Judge Barkdale, and judgment was entered accordingly to the verdict.

GRAND JURY INDICTS NEGROES

Alexandria Corporation Court Disposes of Several Cases.

Permits to White Children to Attend Schools Exceed Number Issued Last Year.

WASHINGTON HERALD BUREAU, (Bell Telephone 63.)
Alexandria, Va., Sept. 10.—In the Corporation Court to-day the grand jury returned the following indictments: Charles Johnson, alias Charles Mason, colored, charged with forging four checks on W. A. Smoot & Co.; Benjamin Motley and Cluster Wilson, colored, charged with stealing a watch and chain from Frank C. Spinks.

In the case of Charles Johnson, the prisoner entered a plea of guilty, and Judge Barley sentenced him to serve eight years in the penitentiary. The cases of Benjamin Motley and Cluster Wilson were set for hearing next Friday.

The cases of Charles Michael and George Griffin, indicted for attempted person, were continued until Thursday. The case of John Dagan, colored, indicted for burglary, was continued until the second day of the October term. Julius Pelton qualified as a notary public.

The clerk of the city school board to-day issued 561 permits to white children to attend the public schools—216 to girls and 345 to boys. This makes a total of 1,071 for two days. Of this number, 556 are for boys and 515 for girls. In the corresponding period last year 1,047 permits had been issued. Permits will be given out to-morrow to white children, and on Thursday and Friday the clerk will issue permits to colored children.

J. A. Brown, who resides at 112 South Fayette street, fell out of a window at his home last night and sustained a fracture of the collar bone. He was conveyed to Alexandria Hospital, where he was attended by Dr. Samuel E. Moore. It is said that Brown was looking out of the window when he lost his balance and tumbled to the ground.

Rev. Joseph Sevier, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, and Col. E. Kemper, went to Aldie, Loudoun County, to-day, to represent the local church at the session of the Chesapeake Presbytery.

Rev. David Willis, Jr., pastor of a Presbyterian church in Syracuse, N. Y., will conduct the prayer meeting services in the local Presbyterian church to-morrow evening.

Rev. E. V. Register, of this city, presiding elder of Washington district, M. E. Church South, will preach the morning sermon at the dedication of the new South Methodist church at Pender, October 17.

Large crowds assembled in front of the Washington Herald bureau, 629 King street, this evening, and remained until a late hour, reading the bulletins posted there, giving the returns of the senatorial primary.

MOUNTAINEERS ATTACK TRAIN.

Ejection of One Brings Friends Out for Vengeance.

Bristol, Va., Sept. 10.—Because one of their number had been forcibly ejected, a band of mountaineers stopped a passenger train on the Virginia and Southwestern in Carter County, Tenn., and attacked the conductor and train crew. A battle followed, in which pistols were used freely.

Capt. Robert Carnahan, the conductor, and Dan Berry, who was ejected from the train, and who led the attack, were captured, while his companions were beaten off.

VIRGINIA AND WEST VIRGINIA.

Richmond, Sept. 10.—Rev. J. T. Mastin is now presiding elder of the West Richmond district, having been named by Bishop Charles B. Hallway to succeed the late Rev. T. W. Wilson.

Winchester, Sept. 10.—Mrs. Mary S. Brumback, widow of William H. Brumback, died suddenly at her home at Middletown, this county, yesterday, aged sixty-nine years. Nine children survive her.

Winchester, Sept. 10.—In a quarrel at Cedar Hill, this county, this afternoon, Walter Leflar, a young negro, was shot and perhaps fatally wounded. John Scott, who is alleged to have done the shooting, escaped.

Winchester, Sept. 10.—A message to-day from Orlando, Fla., announces the marriage of James W. Spellman, of Winchester, and Miss Agnes Connally of Jacksonville, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Jacksonville, Rev. Father For officiating.

Bristol, Sept. 10.—The Supreme Court having denied an appeal in the case of Noah Fulton, recently convicted of murder in the first degree at Abingdon, Va., for killing John Johnson, a neighbor, Fulton will be hanged at Abingdon next Friday unless Gov. Swanson intervenes.

Charlottesville, Sept. 10.—Gov. Dawson has pardoned Ellis Dean, sent to the penitentiary from Braxton County in 1903, for highway robbery, sentenced indeterminate. The evidence adduced at the trial has been proven "red." Singleton, a wealthy farmer, was the man held up.

SUES FOR ALIENATION

Son-in-law of Dr. I. E. Emerson Asks \$100,000.

SAYS WIFE WAS ESTRANGED

Millionaire Drug Manufacturer and His Wife Accused by Man Who Married Their Daughter Only a Year Ago—Does Not Know Where to Find His Missing Other Half.

Special to The Washington Herald.
Baltimore, Sept. 10.—Seeking to recover \$100,000 damages from Dr. and Mrs. Isaac E. Emerson, the former the millionaire drug manufacturer, their son-in-law, T. Mitchell Horner, has brought suit against them, alleging that his wife's affections have been estranged.

Papers in the suit were filed to-day by William Colton, attorney for Mr. Horner, in the City Court. No answer was made to the suit to-day, and none apparently will be for a few days at least, as Dr. Emerson is away from Baltimore and Mrs. Emerson says she knows nothing whatever of the case.

Mr. Colton asked regarding the grounds on which the suit has been brought, but he declined to discuss it, saying he knew nothing more than is contained in his brief filed to-day.

This declaration of Mr. Horner's says: "On the 14th day of May, 1907, and on divers occasions prior and subsequent thereto, and while knowing the said Daisy Emerson Horner to be the lawful wife of the plaintiff, and knowing her to live in harmony with the plaintiff as his wife, the defendants did cause and procure and wickedly persuade and encourage the estrangement of the affections of the said Daisy Emerson Horner from the plaintiff, and did alienate her affections from him, the plaintiff, and did deprive him thereby of the society, fellowship, and assistance of his said wife, and did cause plaintiff to suffer thereby great physical pain and mental anguish, and the premises and otherwise greatly damaged and injured the plaintiff, wherefore this suit is brought."

Ignorant of Her Whereabouts.
From other sources it was learned that Mr. Horner does not know where his wife is living at present, and that he has been unable to locate her in spite of persistent efforts.

Miss Daisy Emerson married Mr. Horner in Baltimore in 1905, and almost immediately thereafter went to live with him at Atlanta, Ga., where they have resided almost continually ever since.

Mr. Horner was made resident surgeon agent at Atlanta, a position which he held for nearly ten years. About the time his wife came North to visit her parents last May he received an order from the Emerson company closing its offices in Atlanta and dismissing him from his position. In consequence he resided in Atlanta, where he had formed many business connections, and opened an office as a broker. His repeated efforts to communicate with his wife during the summer having failed, he came to Baltimore and consulted his brother, Joshua P. Horner, Jr. Then he decided to begin suit, and yesterday afternoon he consulted Mr. Colton, who filed the declaration to-day.

Mr. Horner avers that he has done nothing to cause his wife to remain away from him, and that when she left him last May it was with the understanding that she would return to him after a European trip with her father.

STATE LABOR LEADERS MEET.

Maryland Federation Convention Begins at Cumberland.

Special to The Washington Herald.
Cumberland, Md., Sept. 10.—The third annual convention of the Maryland State Federation of Labor assembled in the Allegany Trades Council Hall here this morning. It was called to order by Fred N. Zihlman, of Cumberland, State president, who is also president of the Allegheny Trades Council.

The other officers of the State Federation are: Vice president, John C. Walsh; second vice president, Richard I. Smith; third vice president, Gustav Meckner; fourth vice president, Abie Gordon; fifth vice president, M. J. Howe; legislative committee, Edward Hirsch, Robert E. Lee, Frank Forney, Frank Shanley, Joseph Woutsieck; organizer, H. L. Elcheberg; secretary-treasurer, E. R. Fincher.

To-night a mass meeting was held in the City Hall plaza, and the addresses were by Congressmen-elect William B. Wilson, of the Fifth Pennsylvania district; Edward Hirsch, Robert E. Lee, and Frank Forney, of Baltimore.

WILD GIRL IN THE WOODS.

Police of Baltimore Suburb Eluded by Strange Child.

Special to The Washington Herald.
Baltimore, Sept. 10.—A white girl is running wild in the woods north of Catonsville. The child has visited several houses in the vicinity of the Jonnyhearts road to ask for something to eat. Efforts have been made to detain her, but she always escapes before the police arrive.

The girl was first seen more than a week ago, when she visited the home of David Kalb, Jr. She seemed to be about ten years old. Kalb thought she was lost and kept her at his home for a couple of days. After much questioning, she said her name was Lizzie Rider, and that she lived at Quaker Bottom.

She suddenly disappeared after she had told her name, and nothing more was seen of her until Saturday. George Strober, overkeeper for E. A. Elchshlager, said something to eat. He telephoned to the police at Catonsville and endeavored to detain her until they arrived. She managed to escape into the thick woods near the house. The police scoured the woods, but could not find her.

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